

During the conduct of such activities, NOAA has deemed it necessary to request the public to temporarily avoid the 900 square foot area around the grounding site (24°37' N, 81°24' W) for the following reasons, to: protect the life and property of construction crew and Sanctuary users while heavy construction materials and equipment (e.g., barges and cranes) are in the area; protect moorings which will be used at the site to stabilize the barge; and protect the surface air supply hoses of the divers and SCUBA crew who will be conducting the rubble and ship debris removal activities; and to ensure timely and successful completion of rubble and ship debris removal.

This area to be temporarily avoided will be in effect no longer than necessary to complete the rubble and ship debris removal activities. It is the minimum area necessary to moor the barge and includes buffer zones to moor support vessels and provide an extra margin for public safety while completing these rubble and ship debris removal activities.

Locations and Boundaries of Temporary Avoidance Area

The temporary avoidance area is located approximately 7 nautical miles (12.9 kilometers) offshore the southwest tip of Big Pine Key, Florida (24°37' N, 81°24' W). The total area to be temporarily avoided is approximately 900 square feet, and is less than one percent of the total area of the Looe Key NMS. The boundary of this area will be marked by visible construction buoys.

The area to be temporarily avoided is bounded by the following coordinates:

Latitude	Longitude
A. 24°32'49.5" N	81°24'25.6" W
B. 24°32'49.5" N	81°24'22.4" W
C. 24°32'25.3" N	81°24'22.4" W
D. 24°32'25.3" N	81°24'25.6" W

Dates

The area to be temporarily avoided will be in effect from on or about August 23 to August 31, 1995, or until the construction marker buoys are removed at NOAA's direction if the work is completed prior to August 31, 1995. Public notice of the area to be temporarily avoided will be provided through the **Federal Register**, local news media, and posting of placards on bulletin boards in public areas in Big Pine Key and at Bahia Honda State Park. Notice of the removal of the area to be temporarily avoided will be issued by NOAA once the rubble and ship debris removal activities are completed.

Dated: August 21, 1995.

W. Stanley Wilson,

Assistant Administrator for Ocean Services and Coastal Zone Management.

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[I.D. 072894C]

Marine Mammals

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of completion of final marine mammal stock assessment reports and guidelines.

SUMMARY: The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) requires NMFS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to prepare stock assessment reports for all marine mammal stocks that occur in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. NMFS made draft stock assessment reports and preliminary guidelines available for public review and comment on August 9, 1994. Comments received from the public and from scientific review groups, also established under the MMPA, were reviewed and incorporated into the reports and guidelines as appropriate. Final reports and guidelines have now been completed. Electronic copies are currently available. Printed copies will be available when duplication has been completed.

ADDRESSES: Printed copies may be obtained by writing to: Chief, Marine Mammal Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1335 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910-3226, Attn: Stock Assessments. Copies may also be obtained from one of the contacts below.

The reports and guidelines are stored as Wordperfect® 6.0/6.1 files and may be downloaded from the World Wide Web at the following address until September 30, 1995: <http://kingfish.ssp.nmfs.gov:80/home-page.html>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas C. Eagle, Office of Protected Resources, NMFS, at (301) 713-2322. Or, contact James A. Balsiger at (206) 526-4000, Alaska Fisheries Science Center (F/AKC), NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way, NE BIN 15700, Seattle, WA 98115-0070 regarding Alaska regional stock assessments; James Lecky at (310) 980-4020, Southwest Regional Office (F/SWO3), NMFS, 501 West Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90802-4213, regarding Pacific regional stock

assessments; or Robert A. Blaylock at (305) 361-5761, Southeast Fisheries Science Center (F/SEC4), NMFS, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, FL 33149-1003, or Gordon Waring at (508) 548-5123, Northeast Fisheries Science Center, NMFS, 166 Water Street, Woods Hole, MA 02543-1097 for Atlantic regional stock assessments.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Stock Assessment Reports

Section 117 of the MMPA (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*) requires NMFS and FWS to prepare stock assessments for each stock of marine mammals that occurs in waters under the jurisdiction of the United States. These reports must contain information regarding the distribution and abundance of the stock, population growth rates and trends, estimates of annual human-caused mortality from all sources, descriptions of the fisheries with which the stock interacts, and the status of the stock.

Although many of the items included in the reports were described explicitly in the MMPA, many elements, including a quantitative definition of the parameters used in calculating Potential Biological Removal levels (PBR), were defined only in general terms. To promote consistent interpretation of the provision of the law, NMFS and FWS convened a workshop in June, 1994, to develop preliminary guidelines to be used in preparing the draft stock assessments.

NMFS completed the guidelines and draft stock assessment reports, including preliminary consultation with the three regional Scientific Review Groups, and made them available for public review and comment on August 9, 1994 (59 FR 40527). During and subsequent to the public comment period, NMFS consulted extensively with Scientific Review Groups to discuss their comments, as well as the public's comments on the guidelines and individual reports. Reports were typically revised, as necessary, according to the results of these consultations. Final stock assessment reports have been completed and are available to the public. Electronic copies are currently available, and printed copies may be obtained when duplication has been completed.

Comments

NMFS received comments from a variety of sources, including state and Federal agencies, private citizens, and representatives of interest groups, on the draft stock assessment reports and preliminary guidelines for preparing reports. The primary sources of

comment and guidance were the three regional scientific review groups established under section 117 of the MMPA. NMFS and the review groups held a series of meetings to discuss the guidelines, general issues, and individual assessment reports.

The comments discussed below are limited to those that address the guidelines and general issues. Many of the recommendations duplicated others; therefore, individual comments were combined and addressed together below. Report-specific comments were considered by the authors of the reports and were incorporated, as appropriate.

Comments generally fell into one of the following categories: (1) Interpreting uncertainty in the reports; (2) completeness of the reports; (3) the apparent conservative nature of the elements in the PBR calculation; and (4) miscellaneous issues.

1. Interpreting Uncertainty in Reports

Comment: Uncertainty of biological information alone should not be the sole basis for a "strategic" determination; unknown values should not be interpreted as zero.

Response: NMFS proposed in the preliminary guidelines that an unknown abundance estimate (no recent, reliable data on population size exist) be interpreted as zero in calculating PBR. Such an approach was based upon the logic that no level of human-caused mortality could be determined as not causing a population to be depressed below its optimum sustainable population levels, if there was no documented information on population size or status. After detailed discussion with the Scientific Review Groups on this topic, NMFS accepted that in the event no data exist, the "best available scientific information" could be interpreted as consensus judgement of an independent review panel with expertise in marine mammal biology and populations, commercial fishing technology and practices, and marine mammals taken for subsistence uses (e.g., the Scientific Review Group). For this reason, in those cases where NMFS had no data regarding population size, the best estimate of minimum abundance, and resulting PBR, these items were listed as "unknown." In general, status determination was based upon the judgement of NMFS scientists and the appropriate Scientific Review Group.

In some cases (e.g., California/Oregon/Washington sperm whales) abundance estimates were based upon surveys of only a portion of the range of the stock. When this occurred, NMFS used such survey data as the basis for the PBR

calculation. Use of these estimates will flag cases where there is a potential for adverse impacts, and illustrate situations where additional data are necessary to be sure that a conservation problem does not occur.

Comment: Numerous comments stated that the practice of decreasing abundance estimates by 20 per cent per year after the fifth year is scientifically unjustifiable.

Response: Older information may not accurately reflect the current status of a stock and may form a poor basis for management decisions. NMFS, therefore, proposed that the additional uncertainty related to outdated abundance estimates be incorporated into the PBR calculation by adjusting the recovery factor (rather than abundance estimates) downward over time. This proposal was endorsed by the Scientific Review Groups and incorporated into the guidelines and into the final reports.

Comments: Several comments were directed at the quality of data necessary to delineate stock identification. Commenters believe that NMFS should not split stocks unless there are sufficient genetic data to document the need for a split.

Response: NMFS scientists noted that several lines of evidence could be used for stock identification. These include, but are not limited to, genetics, population response, distribution or movements of animals, morphology, and habitat differences. The preliminary guidelines noted that NMFS plans to use a small-unit foundation for stock identification and combine these small units only when compelling information is available. Such an approach was consistent with MMPA goals, particularly the goal of maintaining marine mammals as function elements of their ecosystem. No Scientific Review Group objected to the small-unit approach as an appropriate risk-averse method to identify stocks of marine mammals, although some individual review group members did object to the small-unit approach.

2. Completeness of reports

Comment: Several commenters believed that the draft reports contained insufficient discussion of available information regarding stock structure, abundance estimates, and annual mortality estimates.

Response: The draft reports were revised to discuss available information more completely and provide a rationale for the estimates used.

Comment: One commenter suggested that stock assessment reports should contain a complete discussion of the

uncertainties in the available information, to note the research necessary to resolve these uncertainties, and to describe human-caused impacts to the habitats of marine mammal stocks. These topics are among the areas in which the Scientific Review Groups should advise NMFS.

Response: Although NMFS and the Scientific Review Groups have discussed many of the uncertainties related to status of marine mammal stocks and the research necessary to resolve these uncertainties, NMFS believes that the stock assessment reports are not the best place to discuss research needs. These needs would be addressed more appropriately in a long-term research plan that identifies and establishes priorities for needed research.

Habitat issues have not yet been fully discussed with the Scientific Review Groups. Initial meetings with the Scientific Review Groups focused, instead, on the basic requirements of stock assessment reports to facilitate the completion of the reports. Habitat issues will be among the topics covered in continuing discussion between NMFS and Scientific Review Groups.

3. Conservativeness of PBR Calculations

Comment: Several commenters stated that each of the elements of the PBR calculation is conservative and this conservative nature increases as the elements are multiplied.

Response: The elements of the PBR equation are specified in the MMPA. The minimum abundance estimate is defined as the estimated number in the population that provides reasonable assurance that the stock size is equal to or greater than the estimate; therefore, this term in the PBR calculation is, by definition, conservative when the estimate is marked by uncertainty. As reliability of supporting information increases, the minimum population estimate approaches the "best" or "mean" estimate.

The measure of productivity included in the MMPA, one half the maximum theoretical or estimated net productivity rate of the stock at a small population size, is not necessarily conservative. For example, the default value for one half of the maximum theoretical net productivity rate for pinniped stocks is 6 per cent. Several stocks of pinnipeds are declining (e.g., harbor seals and Steller sea lions in the Gulf of Alaska and Hawaiian monk seals). Because the theoretical value is positive, it cannot be considered conservative in these situations. Use of these values, however, has been determined appropriate for evaluating direct, human-caused

mortality because mortality and serious injury levels that are substantially lower than the calculated PBR indicate that human-caused mortality is not likely the cause of the decline.

The recovery factor accounts for uncertainty in human-related mortality estimates and in the additional uncertainty associated with outdated abundance estimates. Its inclusion is necessary to ensure that removals up to the PBR level will not cause a population or stock to decline below its optimum sustainable population. As uncertainty in mortality and abundance estimates diminishes, the recovery factors, thus PBR, may be increased.

In some cases, these elements of the PBR calculation could be considered conservative. However, the extent of the conservatism of each element considered alone or multiplied together, cannot be evaluated with available information. Therefore, the apparent conservatism of PBR levels that are derived from information with a high degree of uncertainty is appropriate to ensure that the stock assessment reports are consistent with the goals of the MMPA regarding the conservation of marine mammals. Based on simulations incorporating realistic levels of uncertainty, this combination of values was shown to have a high probability of meeting the goals of the MMPA without being overly conservative.

Comment: The use of theoretical estimates for maximum net productivity rates may result in an overestimate of actual productivity for some stocks; in these cases, NMFS should use the best available estimates of the current net productivity rate.

Response: The MMPA specifies that NMFS use one half of the maximum theoretical or estimated net productivity rate of the stock at small population size. "Current" net productivity rate is not a reliable estimate of the maximum net productivity rate when the population's status relative to its optimum sustainable population is unknown. Therefore, NMFS used the theoretical values of 4 per cent for cetaceans and 12 percent for pinnipeds that were included in the draft reports in cases where reliable estimates of maximum net productivity rate were not available.

Comment: Minimum population estimates should be adjusted for animals that were not seen on the surveys; correction factors need not be determined on a stock-specific basis.

Response: The preliminary guidelines for preparing stock assessment reports state that correction factors that adjust abundance estimates for animals that were not seen during survey efforts

should be used only when the precision of the correction factor is known and can be incorporated into the minimum population estimate. Several commenters and the Alaska Scientific Review Group believed that the use of direct counts as estimates of minimum abundance would underestimate population size by a wide margin, and, even in cases where precision is unknown, correction factors could be incorporated into minimum population estimates if correction factors had been determined for other stocks of the same species and a relatively conservative correction factor could be selected. NMFS agrees, and several minimum population estimates for stocks in Alaska were increased by a correction factor that received consensus support from the Alaska Scientific Review Group. Such correction factors were not used in the Atlantic or Pacific stock assessment reports.

4. Miscellaneous Issues

Comment: The stock assessment reports are based upon the best available science and should not include policy decisions. That is, elements of the PBR calculation should not incorporate the goals of the MMPA.

Response: The MMPA specifies that stock assessment reports must be based upon the best available scientific information, and NMFS intends that subsequent management decisions will not affect the information that is included in the reports. Although no quantitative definition was provided for the elements of the PBR calculation and stock identification, the reports required a quantitative approach. With no specific guidance regarding the values to be used for each stock, NMFS and FWS had to use the general guidance contained in the MMPA and develop quantitative definitions that are consistent with its goals.

Comment: The recovery factor for certain species of marine mammals used for subsistence purposes has been increased above the 0.5 level used for stocks of unknown status. Such an approach seems to give the "benefit of the doubt" to subsistence harvest rather than marine mammal conservation.

Response: The PBR methodology was devised primarily to govern the taking of marine mammals incidental to commercial fisheries although such taking must be evaluated in the context of total human-caused mortality and serious injury. The recovery factor in the PBR calculation adds a level of conservatism to the calculation to compensate for uncertainty. In the case of bowhead whales, the available biological information was sufficiently

precise and complete to justify raising the recovery factor. In other cases (e.g., beluga stocks in the Beaufort and Eastern Chukchi Seas) NMFS and the Alaska Scientific Review Group believed there was sufficient information to indicate that populations were stable even when subjected to human-caused mortality. Therefore, NMFS, in consultation with the Alaska Scientific Review Group, agreed to increase the recovery factor for some stocks of Alaskan marine mammals, even though the status of these stocks is unknown. The stocks affected by this decision include those that are used for subsistence purposes, but are not subjected to high levels of mortality incidental to fishing operations. Furthermore, recovery factors for other stocks (e.g., Steller sea lions, eastern stock) were increased after simulations indicated that the populations were stable or increasing in the presence of human-related mortality.

Comment: The draft stock assessment reports failed to take advantage of traditional or local knowledge of Alaska Natives.

Response: NMFS believes that it is appropriate to develop management programs for the status of stocks subject to subsistence harvests, but not significant commercial fisheries takes, through the co-management process, provided that process includes a sound research and management program to identify and address uncertainties concerning marine mammal stocks subject to subsistence harvests. Therefore, estimates of PBR and "strategic" or "non-strategic" determinations have not been made at this time for certain Alaskan marine mammal stocks that (a) are not listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or listed as depleted under the MMPA; (b) are subject to subsistence harvests by Alaska Natives but where mortality and serious injury incidental to commercial fishing is absent or is a relatively minor contribution to total human-related mortality and injury; and, (c) where indicated in the draft reports, are believed to have a total estimated human-related mortality that may not be sustainable over the long-term. Three stocks met these criteria: Harbor seals in the Gulf of Alaska and beluga whales in Cook Inlet and Norton Sound.

Estimates for PBR and status determinations for such stocks will be determined from the analysis of scientific and other relevant information discussed during the co-management process; these estimates will maintain the intent of best available scientific information and reflect the degree of

uncertainty associated with the information obtained for these stocks. This approach will provide a starting point to incorporate traditional knowledge into science-based management. Such an approach would

take full advantage of local insights and would result in a repeatable, systematic information-collection process upon which management decisions could be based.

Dated: August 9, 1995.

William W. Fox, Jr.,

Director, Protected Resources, National Marine Fisheries Service.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MARINE MAMMAL STOCK ASSESSMENT REPORTS FOR STOCKS OF MARINE MAMMALS THAT OCCUPY WATERS UNDER U.S. JURISDICTION

Species	Stock area	Region	NMFS center	N _{min}	R _{max}	Fr	PBR	Total annual mort.	Annual fish mort.	Strategic status
Steller sea lion	Western U.S.	AKA	AKC	42,536	0.12	0.3	766	555	41	Y
Steller sea lion	Eastern	AKA	AKC	23,533	0.12	0.75	1,059	8.0	4.0	Y
Northern fur seal	North Pacific	AKA	AKC	969,595	0.086	0.5	20,846	1,783	6.4	Y
Harbor seal	Southeast Alaska	AKA	AKC	32,745	0.12	1.0	1,965	1,643	¹ N/A	N
Harbor seal	Gulf of Alaska	AKA	AKC	² N/D	0.12	N/D	N/D	868	35	N/D
Harbor seal	Bering Sea	AKA	AKC	17,243	0.12	1.0	1,035	334	12	N
Spotted seal	Alaska	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.12	0.5	N/A	N/A	1.0	N
Bearded seal	Alaska	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.12	0.5	N/A	N/A	6.2	N
Ringed seal	Alaska	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.12	0.5	N/A	N/A	0.8	N
Ribbon seal	Alaska	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.12	0.5	N/A	N/A	0.4	N
Beluga	Beaufort Sea	AKA	AKC	38,194	0.04	1.0	764	160	0.0	N
Beluga	Eastern Chukchi Sea	AKA	AKC	3,710	0.04	1.0	74	65	0.0	N
Beluga	Norton Sound	AKA	AKC	N/D	0.04	N/D	N/D	147	0.0	N/D
Beluga	Bristol Bay	AKA	AKC	1,526	0.04	1.0	31	22	0.3	N
Beluga	Cook Inlet	AKA	AKC	N/D	0.04	N/D	N/D	N/A	0.0	N/D
Killer whale	Alaska and Washington inland waters, resident.	AKA	AKC	759	0.04	0.5	7.6	0.8	0.8	N
Killer whale	Alaska and Washington inland waters, transient.	AKA	AKC	245	0.04	0.5	2.4	0.8	0.8	N
Pacific white-sided dolphin.	North Pacific	AKA	AKC	486,719	0.04	0.5	4,867	1.1	1.1	N
Harbor porpoise	Alaska	AKA	AKC	24,635	0.04	0.5	246	33	33	N
Dall's porpoise	Alaska	AKA	AKC	76,874	0.04	1.0	1,537	41	41	N
Sperm whale	Alaska	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.04	0.1	N/A	0.0	0.0	Y
Baird's beaked whale	Alaska	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Cuvier's beaked whale	Alaska	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Stejneger's beaked whale.	Alaska	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Gray whale	Eastern North Pacific	AKA	AKC	21,715	0.04	1.0	434	0.3	0.3	N
Humpback whale	Western North Pacific	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.04	0.1	N/A	0.0	0.0	Y
Humpback whale	Central North Pacific	AKA	AKC	1,407	0.04	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	Y
Fin whale	N. Pacific	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.04	0.1	N/A	0.0	0.0	Y
Minke whale	Alaska	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Northern right whale	North Pacific	AKA	AKC	N/A	0.04	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Y
Bowhead whale	Western Arctic	AKA	AKC	7,524	0.04	0.5	³ 75	42	0.0	Y
North Atlantic right whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	295	0.025	0.1	0.4	2.6	1.6	Y
Humpback whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	4,848	0.04	0.1	9.7	1.0	1.0	Y
Fin whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	1,704	0.04	0.1	3.4	N/A	0.0	Y
Sei whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	0.1	N/A	0.0	0.0	Y
Minke whale	Canadian east coast	ATL	NEC	2,053	0.04	0.5	21	2.5	2.5	N
Blue whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	0.1	N/A	0.0	0.0	Y
Sperm whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	226	0.04	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.6	Y
Dwarf sperm whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
Pygmy sperm whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
Killer whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Pygmy killer whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	SEC	6	0.04	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	N
Northern bottlenose whale.	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Cuvier's beaked whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	34	⁴ 34	Y
True's beaked whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	34	34	Y
Gervais' beaked whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	34	34	Y
Blainville's beaked whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	34	34	Y
Sowerby's beaked whale	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	34	34	Y
Risso's dolphin	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	11,140	0.04	0.5	111	68	68	N
Pilot whale, long-finned (<i>Globicephala</i> spp.).	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	3,537	0.04	0.4	28	109	⁵ 109	Y
Pilot whale, short-finned ..	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	457	0.04	0.5	3.7	109	⁵ 109	Y
Atlantic white-sided dolphin.	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	12,538	0.04	0.5	125	127	127	Y
White-beaked dolphin	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Common dolphin	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	3,233	0.04	0.5	32	449	449	Y
Atlantic spotted dolphin ...	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	4,885	0.04	0.1	N/A	⁶ 31	⁶ 31	Y

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MARINE MAMMAL STOCK ASSESSMENT REPORTS FOR STOCKS OF MARINE MAMMALS THAT OCCUPY WATERS UNDER U.S. JURISDICTION—Continued

Species	Stock area	Region	NMFS center	N _{min}	R _{max}	Fr	PBR	Total annual mort.	Annual fish mort.	Strategic status
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	⁶ 31	⁶ 31	Y
Striped dolphin	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	9,165	0.04	0.4	73	63	63	N
Spinner dolphin	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	N
Bottlenose dolphin	Western North Atlantic, offshore.	ATL	NEC	9,195	0.04	0.5	92	128	128	Y
Bottlenose dolphin	Western North Atlantic, coastal.	ATL	SEC	2,482	0.04	0.5	25	29	29	Y
Harbor porpoise	Gulf of Maine/Bay of Fundy.	ATL	NEC	40,297	0.04	0.5	403	1,876	1,876	Y
Harbor seal	Western North Atlantic	ATL	NEC	28,810	0.12	1.0	1,729	476	476	N
Gray seal	Northwest North Atlantic ..	ATL	NEC	2,035	0.12	1.0	122	4.5	4.5	N
Harp seal	Northwest North Atlantic ..	ATL	NEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Hooded seal	Northwest North Atlantic ..	ATL	NEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Sperm whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	411	0.04	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	Y
Bryde's whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	17	0.04	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	N
Cuvier's beaked whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	20	0.04	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	N
Blainville's beaked whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Gervais' beaked whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Bottlenose dolphin	Gulf of Mexico, outer continental shelf.	ATL	SEC	43,233	0.04	0.5	432	2.8	⁷ 2.8	N
Bottlenose dolphin	Gulf of Mexico, continental shelf edge and slope.	ATL	SEC	4,530	0.04	0.5	45	2.8	⁷ 2.8	N
Bottlenose dolphin	Western Gulf of Mexico coastal.	ATL	SEC	2,938	0.04	0.5	29	13	⁸ 13	N
Bottlenose dolphin	Northern Gulf of Mexico coastal.	ATL	SEC	3,518	0.04	0.5	35	10	⁹ 10	N
Bottlenose dolphin	Eastern Gulf of Mexico coastal.	ATL	SEC	8,963	0.04	0.5	90	8	⁹ 8	N
Bottlenose dolphin	Gulf of Mexico bay, sound, and estuarine ¹⁰ .	ATL	SEC	3,934	0.04	0.5	39.7	30	⁹ 30	Y
Atlantic spotted dolphin ...	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	2,255	0.04	0.5	23	⁵ 1.5	⁵ 1.5	N
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	26,510	0.04	0.5	265	⁵ 1.5	⁵ 1.5	N
Striped dolphin	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	3,409	0.04	0.5	34	0.0	0.0	N
Spinner dolphin	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	4,465	0.04	0.5	45	0.0	0.0	N
Rough-toothed dolphin	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	660	0.04	0.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	N
Clymene dolphin	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	4,120	0.04	0.5	41	0.0	0.0	N
Fraser's dolphin	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	66	0.04	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	N
Killer whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	197	0.04	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	N
False killer whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	236	0.04	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	N
Pygmy killer whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	NEC	285	0.04	0.05	2.8	0.0	0.0	N
Dwarf sperm whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	Y
Pygmy sperm whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	N/A	0.04	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	Y
Melon-headed whale	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	2,888	0.04	0.5	29	0.0	0.0	N
Risso's dolphin	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	2,199	0.04	0.5	22	19	19	N
Pilot whale, short-finned ..	Northern Gulf of Mexico ..	ATL	SEC	186	0.04	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.3	N
California sea lion	U.S.	PAC	SWC	84,195	0.12	1.0	5,052	2,446	2,446	N
Harbor seal	California	PAC	SWC	32,798	0.12	1.0	1,968	729	729	N
Harbor seal	Oregon/Washington coast	PAC	AKC	28,322	0.12	1.0	1,699	233	233	N
Harbor seal	Washington inland waters	PAC	AKC	13,053	0.12	1.0	783	29	29	N
Northern elephant seal	California breeding	PAC	SWC	42,000	0.086	1.0	1,743	166	166	N
Guadalupe fur seal	Mexico to California	PAC	SWC	3,028	0.137	0.5	104	0.0	0.0	Y
Northern fur seal	San Miguel Island	PAC	AKC	10,536	0.086	0.5	227	0.0	0.0	N
Hawaiian monk seal	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	1,300	0.06	0.1	¹¹ 3.9	N/A	N/A	Y
Harbor porpoise	Central California	PAC	SWC	3,430	0.04	0.5	34	31	31	N
Harbor porpoise	Northern California	PAC	SWC	7,640	0.04	0.5	76	0.0	0.0	N
Harbor porpoise	Oregon/Washington coast	PAC	AKC	22,049	0.04	0.5	220	14	14	N
Harbor porpoise	Inland Washington	PAC	AKC	2,680	0.04	0.5	27	16	16	N
Dall's porpoise	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	58,902	0.04	0.5	589	36	36	N
Pacific white-sided dolphin.	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	82,939	0.04	0.5	829	28	28	N
Risso's dolphin	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	22,388	0.04	0.5	224	39	39	N
Bottlenose dolphin	California coastal	PAC	SWC	245	0.04	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	N
Bottlenose dolphin	California/Oregon/ Washington offshore.	PAC	SWC	1,775	0.04	0.5	18	7.7	7.7	N

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MARINE MAMMAL STOCK ASSESSMENT REPORTS FOR STOCKS OF MARINE MAMMALS THAT OCCUPY WATERS UNDER U.S. JURISDICTION—Continued

Species	Stock area	Region	NMFS center	N _{min}	R _{max}	Fr	PBR	Total annual mort.	Annual fish mort.	Strategic status
Striped dolphin	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	13,639	0.04	0.5	136	0.0	0.0	N
Common dolphin, short-beaked.	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	179,185	0.04	0.5	1,792	316	¹² 316	N
Common dolphin, long-beaked.	California	PAC	SWC	5,636	0.04	0.5	56	23	¹² 23	N
Northern right whale dolphin.	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	15,080	0.04	0.5	151	46	46	N
Killer whale	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	139	0.04	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	N
Pilot whale, short-finned ..	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	36	36	Y
Baird's beaked whale	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	19	0.04	0.5	0.2	0	¹³ 0	Y
Mesoplodont beaked whales.	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	136	0.04	0.5	1.4	7.7	7.7	Y
Cuvier's beaked whale	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	886	0.04	0.5	8.9	24	24	Y
Pygmy sperm whale	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	481	0.04	0.5	4.8	5.7	5.7	Y
Dwarf sperm whale	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	0.0	0.0	N
Sperm whale	California to Washington .	PAC	SWC	512	0.04	0.1	1.0	17	17	Y
Humpback whale	California/Mexico	PAC	SWC	563	0.04	0.1	0.5	1.16	0.5	Y
Blue whale	California/Mexico	PAC	SWC	1,709	0.04	0.1	1.7	N/A	N/A	Y
Fin whale	California to Washington .	PAC	SWC	575	0.04	0.1	1.1	<1	0.0	Y
Bryde's whale	Eastern Tropical Pacific ..	PAC	SWC	11,163	0.04	0.5	¹⁴ 0.5	N/A	0.0	N
Sei whale	Eastern North Pacific	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.1	N/A	N/A	0.0	Y
Minke whale	California/Oregon/Washington.	PAC	SWC	265	0.04	0.5	2.6	0.5	0.5	N
Rough-Toothed dolphin ...	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Risso's dolphin	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Bottlenose dolphin	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Pantropical spotted dolphin.	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Spinner dolphin	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	677	0.04	0.5	6.8	N/A	N/A	N
Striped dolphin	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Melon-headed whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Pygmy killer whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
False killer whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Killer whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Pilot whale, short-finned ..	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Blainville's beaked whale ..	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Cuvier's beaked whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Pygmy sperm whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Dwarf sperm whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N
Sperm whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
Blue whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
Fin whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y
Bryde's whale	Hawaii	PAC	SWC	N/A	0.04	0.5	N/A	0.0	0.0	N

The following is a summary of the stock assessment reports prepared by FWS for marine mammals under FWS authority. The full reports will be made available by FWS.

Polar bear	Chukchi and Bering Seas: Alaska and Russia.	AKA	FWS Region 7	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A	55	0.0	N
Polar bear	Beaufort Sea: Alaska and Canada.	AKA	FWS Region 7	1,579	0.06	1.0	¹⁵ 72	63	0.0	N
Sea otter	Alaska	AKA	FWS Region 7	100,000	0.2	1.0	10,000	506	<1	N
Pacific walrus	Alaska and Russia	AKA	FWS Region 7	188,316	0.08	1.0	7,533	5,894	16	N
West Indian manatee	SE USA (Florida)	ATL	FWS Region 4	1,822	0.04	0.1	3	¹⁶ 49	<1	Y
West Indian manatee	Antillean (Puerto Rico)	ATL	FWS Region 4	86	0.04	0.1	0	2	N/A	Y
Southern sea otter	Central Calif. and San Nicolas Island.	PAC	FWS Region 1	2,376	0.06	0.1	¹⁷ N/AP	N/A	N/A	Y

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF MARINE MAMMAL STOCK ASSESSMENT REPORTS FOR STOCKS OF MARINE MAMMALS THAT OCCUPY WATERS UNDER U.S. JURISDICTION—Continued

Species	Stock area	Region	NMFS center	N _{min}	R _{max}	Fr	PBR	Total annual mort.	Annual fish mort.	Strategic status
Sea otter	Neah Bay to Destruction Island, WA.	PAC	FWS Region 1	360	0.12	0.5	11	N/A	N/A	N

¹ Logbook records indicate commercial fisheries cause a minimum annual mortality of 6 seals for this stock. N/A means that actual estimates are unknown or not available.

² N/D indicates an estimate was not determined. NMFS will determine these values after considering relevant information through the co-management process with affected Alaska Native organizations.

³ The IWC subsistence quota is not affected by the calculation of PBR using the formula specified in the MMPA.

⁴ This is the average mortality of beaked whales (*Mesoplodon* sp.) based on 5 years of observer data. This annual mortality rate includes an unknown number of Cuvier's beaked whales.

⁵ Mortality data are not separated by species; therefore, species-specific estimates are not available. The mortality estimate represents both short- and long-finned pilot whales.

⁶ This value includes either or both of *Stenella frontalis* or *Stenella attenuata*.

⁷ This value may include either or both of the Gulf of Mexico, continental shelf edge and slope and the outer continental shelf stocks of bottlenose dolphins.

⁸ Low levels of bottlenose dolphin mortality (0–4 per year) incidental to commercial fisheries have been reported. It is unknown to which stock this mortality can be attributed.

⁹ Estimates derived from stranded animals with signs of fishery interactions, and these could be either coastal or estuary stocks.

¹⁰ This entry encompasses 33 stocks of bottlenose dolphins. All stocks are considered strategic; see the full report for information on individual stocks. The listed estimates for abundance, PBR and mortality are sums across all bays, sounds, and estuaries.

¹¹ Although the calculated PBR is 3.9, the allowable take is zero due to findings under the ESA.

¹² This value includes 6 animals that could not be specified as either short- or long-beaked common dolphins.

¹³ Mortality for 1991–1993 was zero; two Baird's beaked whales were observed taken in 1994. This exceeds PBR.

¹⁴ This PBR has been adjusted because only 0.5% of this stock is estimated to be in U.S. waters.

¹⁵ Adjusted upward to 72 animals from the calculated PBR of 48 to reflect the approximate 2 male: 1 female sex ratio of the harvest.

¹⁶ Estimated average human-caused mortality for the West Indian manatee-Florida stock from 1984–1992. The estimated average annual human-caused mortality from 1974–1992 is 36 animals.

¹⁷ N/A means not applicable. Although the calculated PBR is 7, incidental take is not governed under section 118 or 101(a)(5)(E) of the MMPA.

[FR Doc. 95–21091 Filed 8–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–22–W

National Technical Information Service

NTIS Advisory Board Meeting

AGENCY: National Technical Information Service, Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Partially Closed Meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. app. 2, notice is hereby given that the National Technical Information Service Advisory Board (the "Board") will meet on Monday, October 2, 1995, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and on Tuesday, October 3, 1995, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The session on Tuesday, October 3, 1995 will be closed to the Public.

The Board was established under the authority of 15 U.S.C. 3704b(c), and was Chartered on September 15, 1989. The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Secretary of Commerce who are eminent in such fields as information resources management, information technology, and library and information services. The purpose of the meeting is to review and make recommendations regarding general policies and operations of NTIS, including policies in connection with fees and charges for its services. The

agenda will include a progress report on NTIS activities, an update on the progress of FedWorld, and a discussion of NTIS' long range plans. The closed session discussion is scheduled to begin at 9:00 a.m. and end at 4:00 p.m. on October 3, 1995. The session will be closed because premature disclosure of the information to be discussed would be likely to significantly frustrate implementation of NTIS' business plan. **DATES:** The meeting will convene on October 2, 1995 at 9:00 a.m. and adjourn at 4:00 p.m. and convene again on October 3, 1995 at 9:00 a.m. and adjourn at 4:00 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held in The Franklin Room, The Latham Hotel, 3000 M Street, Washington, DC 20007.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: The meeting will be open to public participation on October 2, 1995 and closed on October 3, 1995. Approximately thirty minutes will be set aside on October 2, 1994 for comments or questions as indicated in the agenda. Seats will be available for the public and for the media on a first-come, first-served basis. Any member of the public may submit written comments concerning the Board's affairs at any time. Copies of the minutes, of the open session meeting, will be available within thirty days of the meeting from the address given below.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Linda Lucas, NTIS Advisory Board

Secretary, National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161. Telephone: (703) 487–4636; Fax (703) 487–4093.

Dated: August 21, 1995.

Donald R. Johnson,

Director.

[FR Doc. 95–21092 Filed 8–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–04–M

COMMITTEE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TEXTILE AGREEMENTS

Amendment and Establishment of Import Restraint Limits and Restraint Periods for Certain Cotton and Wool Textile Products Produced or Manufactured in Uruguay

August 22, 1995.

AGENCY: Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA).

ACTION: Issuing a directive to the Commissioner of Customs amending and establishing limits and restraint periods.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 30, 1995.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jennifer Aldrich, International Trade Specialist, Office of Textiles and Apparel, U.S. Department of Commerce,